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THE OLDEST NUMISMATIC ILLUSTRATION OF A CONNECTICUT COPPER

Engraved by J. E. Gavit of Albany, N.Y., one of the founders of the American Bank Note Company; and published in the year 1858 in AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF AMERICAN COINAGE, the great pioneer work of John Howard Hickcox, honorary member of ANS.



Miller 2-A.4 of 1785

The above engraving is a fairly close representation of this particular coin made in an era prior to commercial photography. In fact, much of the detail is quite accurate, for example, the distinguishing feature of the reverse, as pointed out by Henry Clay Miller sixty-two years later, is: "A second scroll projects downward from shield directly over the figure 5". The artist was, however, careless in correctly depicting punctuation in both legends. On the obverse, note that the lower dot of the first colon, which is usually struck up very faintly, has been omitted. Also the entire first colon of the reverse legend has likewise been deleted by Mr. Gavit

MILLER'S CONNECTICUT LISTINGS UPDATED

Edward R. Barnsley

Henry Clay Miller listed exactly 312 specific die combinations of Connecticut coppers in the tables which concluded the text of his well-known reference volume entitled, The State Coinage of Connecticut. Examples of all of them have been located, except the 5.3-B.2 of 1786 and the 37.4-RR of 1787.

Continued research during the 44 years elapsed since the publication of that monumental work by The American Numismatic Society has resulted, as would be expected, in many changes in the taxonomy of this important series of Early American coins. New combinations have been discovered, while on the other hand a few of the old ones have been discredited. Likewise, the classifications of some others have been altered for one reason or another to conform to new interpretations.

All of these changes, however, have not been chronicled in our reference literature without considerable confusion and conflict. Non-existing varieties have been reported in numismatic publications, and existing varieties have been in turn incorrectly attributed. It is high time, therefore, that a documented survey be made to determine exactly what is what with Connecticut coppers. And it is the fond hope of the writer that the material presented in this issue of The Colonial

Newsletter will do just that, and the old check list of Mr. Miller's can be brought up to date in acceptable form.

The writer has calculated there has been made, in all, 43 additions and 15 deletions to the Miller check list since 1920, for a net gain of 28 new die combinations. It is the primary purpose of this article to review each of these changes in detail, and attempt to justify the same for approval or disapproval by the reader. In addition, he presents in tabulated form revised check lists of these 340 accepted combinations, arranged numerically by obverse and alphabetically by reverse, according to the original Crosby-Miller classification system.

A comparison of the said listings to Miller's original tables shows that 22 new dies, split equally between obverse and reverse, have been added since his death in 1920, as follows:

OBVERSE	REVERSE	OBVERSE	REVERSE	OBVERSE	REVERSE
1786, 2.3	1786, C	1787, 32.9	1787, X.7	1788, 100	1788, F.2
" 2.4	" T	" 33.46	" Z.25	" 101	" S
" 5.13	" U	" 37.15	" h.3		
" 5.14	" S	" 43.2	" mm		
		" 56	" XX		

Two dies were dropped because their existence could not be substantiated; viz, obverse 8 of 1786, and reverse u of 1787. Three more were eliminated because they were identical to other dies, namely: 1786, 5.12 same as 5.2; and 1787, 16.6 same as 16.5, and 55 same as 32.4. And finally six others were combined into three because of Miller's mistaking varieties for die states: i.e., 1785, 5.1 and 5.2 into 5, and K.1 and K.2 into K; and 1788, 3.1 and 3.2 into 3. All this resulted in a gross reduction of eight dies.

Three modifications in nomenclature have also been made to the Miller listings, as follows: Two dies had their identification altered as a result of associated changes of classification; namely, obverse 43 of 1787 to 43.1, and reverse F of 1788 to F.1. In like manner, obverse 15.3 of 1788 was changed to 16.7 on account of an attribution error.

The reader has probably noticed that the number of dies listed by Miller in his Table of Types (P. 4-9) is quite different from the figures given in his Introduction (P. 2). So the only way to really tell how many dies he recognized is to count the ones appearing in his List of Varieties and Combinations (P. 60-62). They total 379.

It has been shown in the above paragraphs that 22 dies were added and eight dropped, for a net gain of 14. Five of these were obverses and nine were reverses. So the original Miller number of 379 plus the 14 net additions results in there being 393 varieties of Connecticut dies recognized at the present time.* There are, consequently, 203 obverses and 190 reverses shown on the tables and charts in this article.

Upon the said charts, which are six in number, all of the previously mentioned 393 dies are arranged graphically to show how they mutually interlock with one another as well as with

*As long ago as 1935, Clair Franklin Luther said in an issue of the Numismatist (Vol. 48, P. 502), "The American Numismatic Society should issue a second supplement to The State Coinage of New England, listing the several varieties discovered since the publication of the first." But now, inasmuch as the original edition has been out-of-print for so very many years and is only rarely available at exorbitant premium over real value, it is the writer's contention that the best way to disseminate all this new Connecticut information would be to completely republish Miller's Descriptive List of Varieties with a revised description of each die accompanied by an enlarged illustration of its best preserved striking.

certain examples of the Machin Mills halfpence and the Vermont coinage. (See pages 46 to 49.)

The 1787 chart should be particularly studied on account of its complexity caused not only by the profuse issues of this date but more especially by the multiple pairings of the same die. The most extensive of these major interlock patterns incorporates the amazing number of 120 different dies, (61 obverses and 59 reverses), to form 134 combinations. This is, to quote an observation by E. P. Newman, "Apparently the largest known die interlock in numismatics". It took a bit of doing to arrange uniformly all of these features onto one chart, - seven dies alone being responsible for 36 different combinations!

The following is a recapitulation, by year, of the Connecticut series, as shown on these charts and type tables:

1785:	38 dies	(19 obv., 19 rev.)	19 types,	29 combinations
1786:	48 dies	(23 obv., 25 rev.)	25 types,	41 combinations
1787:	257 dies	(132 obv., 125 rev.)	116 types,	230 combinations
1788:	50 dies	(29 obv., 21 rev.)	35 types,	40 combinations
TOTAL	393 dies	(203 obv., 190 rev.)	195 types,	340 combinations

If one would desire to do so, the individual interlock charts could be consolidated into one large chart by interlocking those multiple obverses which have been used with reverses bearing different year dates. For example, obverse 7 of 1785 is the very same die as obverse 4.2 of 1786. It is difficult, however, to account for the coinage sequence of such a die because it was used each year both with and without the severe neck break, - the sunken state being found only with the 1785 reverse. Therefore, it would appear that this particular die was paired alternately with 1785 and 1786 reverses, being finally discarded after coining the 7-D's of 1785. A complete listing of polygynous obverses cannot be presented at this time because it is outside the scope of the present article.

It is to be expected that new combinations will occasionally be uncovered from time to time, especially as more reattributing work is done to the older collections at public museums. The discovery of a heretofore completely unknown die, after a century of specialized collecting, would however, be a rare and unexpected event. But even as these words are being written, report has arrived that one collector alleges to have found four new 1787 combinations: viz, 16.2-NN.2; 33.46-Z.25; 33.47-Z.21; and 56-L. Inasmuch as their identity has not been authenticated, these pieces will not be included in the subject matter of this article.

Among the several imaginative pieces that have appeared in our literature, special mention should be made of a certain 1788 variety reported in 1917 as being new to Crosby. The published description of same is so garbled that identification is uncertain, but it would appear to the writer that the piece was in fact 11-G. (Numismatist, Vol. 30, P. 471). Determination as to whether an unattributed piece is or is not an inedited combination is usually a difficult decision to make. Although it is a very simple matter to put a new variety in print, such publication should not be attempted until the piece in question has been carefully authenticated and its attribution reviewed by more than one specialist. Miller wrote, "On account of the marked differences in punctuation and in the ornamental devices on many of the dies, together with the curious blunders in the spelling of the legends, this series affords a fertile and most interesting field for the collector of varieties." With this statement, we all agree.

For the benefit of the legions of type collectors of American coinage, it should be explained that the number of Connecticut types theoretically collectable is only about half the

number of known die combinations. Off hand, one would expect the two to be the same, like they are in most other series. This anomaly results from the more or less peculiar numismatology of the series.

It all began in 1859 when M. W. Dickeson published The American Numismatic Manual, and established therein the basic principal for classifying Connecticut coppers, — the same system which was used 60 years later by H. C. Miller. What Dr. Dickeson did in his pioneer work was to group together obverse dies having similar device design and same legend spelling and punctuation. He then called each of these groups a type, and each member of the group a variety. S. S. Crosby in 1875 continued the same system of classification, but he did not, however, follow through with the Dickeson nomenclature.* What Dickeson had called type, Crosby called variety. What Dickeson had called variety, Crosby called a die of the variety. Note that not one of the early writers, (Dickeson, Crosby, Hall, Miller, Canfield or Ryder), ever used the word sub-variety in their several publications. It is, therefore, in reality a word which has no place in numismatics of the Connecticut series, although occasionally one does hear an uninformed collector refer to a sub-variety of a certain variety, whatever that means.

In 1892 when Dr. Thomas Hall published his variety descriptions of the 1787's he followed Crosby and ignored completely

*Henry C. Miller was positively mistaken when he wrote, "Mr. Crosby's Early Coins of America, published in 1875, contains a partial list of types." Although Miller always regarded Crosby's Tables of Varieties of Connecticut Coins as a type table, Crosby himself referred only to varieties. Crosby even went so far as to ridicule Dickeson's use of the word type by placing it between quotation marks.

the word type. However, in 1920, H. C. Miller returned to the Dickeson nomenclature. He clearly differentiated between the words type and variety by placing at the front of his book a Table of Types, and at the back of his book a List of Varieties and Combinations. Mr. Miller considered a type coin as being one in which at least one of the dies has a distinctive design and/or legend which makes the piece different from any other in the series. To illustrate a specific case, — any obverse 33 combined with any reverse Z is one of the type coins of 1787. Since there are actually 46 die varieties of obverse 33 and 25 die varieties of reverse Z, each of their 61 different combinations could, therefore, be representative of the same type.

G. R. Ross divided type Z into five groups based, as he said, on the position of the hand in relation to the legend because these are features least easily obliterated. (Numismatist, Vol. 33, P. 6). Miller rejected this system, however, and instead divided the type into three groups based upon the relationship of the lower dot of the last colon to that of the shield. Inasmuch as punctuation marks are frequently worn away in poorly preserved specimens, the Miller system is, in this case, not a practical one to use for attributing unknown varieties. Miller furthermore made a similar mistake when he followed the pattern set by Hall, and divided type 33 into four groups based upon the relative position of a punctuation mark. These decisions were quite inconsistent with what he had done when he classified the 1785 obverses. Here he followed Crosby's categories and set up five distinct and separate types (2, 3, 4, 5 and 6), each of which differed from the other types only by the varying position of a punctuation mark! Degustibus non est disputandum.

A complete tabulation of Miller's type coins, updated to reflect all the recent combination changes previously mentioned, is also included in this article as a guide to those specializing in generic types rather than in specific die varieties. These 195 types so listed are frequently distinguishable one from the other by only minute differences in punctuation, or in fact even by the relative position of a certain punctuation mark, — as has been mentioned in the case of the 1785 obverses.

Consequently, the practical number of types is always greatly reduced, for obvious reasons, before their inclusion in popular reference works. The 1964 edition of Whitman's Guide Book of United States Coins lists, for example, only 32 major Connecticut types, which is, however, probably a sufficient number for use by the average general collector. R. A. Vlack's recent Catalog of Early American Coins is a little more comprehensive. It incorporates 48 different types that can be readily identified without reference to punctuation marks or other such inconspicuous detail.

The reader should be aware that the Dickeson-Miller method of type grouping similarly designed coins is not always a perfect answer to the classification problem. For a good example of its short comings look at type 1 of 1787. Here are included two varieties, both of which have, to be sure, mailed busts facing right and identical legends, so by accepted definition they should be of the same type. However, variety 1.1 has the smallest head, while variety 1.2 has the largest head of any bust device in the entire Connecticut series; but what is more important, the prosopography of the two faces is entirely different. Does the reader think, therefore, that these two coins should really be considered as being of the same type? Miller said they were. In 1958, an anonymous cataloguer for Sale No. 51 of the New Netherlands Coin Co., Inc., presented along with

descriptions of lots 80, 85 and 106 a partial realignment of the Miller types on a much more logical and sensible basis than the author himself had developed. Twenty-eight of the 1787's and ten of the 1788's were thus treated, but insofar as the writer knows, the improved New Netherlands system has not been expanded to include any additional combinations of the Connecticut series.

In conclusion, mention should be made that the writer is introducing in this article a new and different way of indicating die variety. Superior numerals have been formerly used for the said designation when more than one variety of a given type existed. This old exponent system, invented by Hall and perfected by Miller, is, however, simply not a practical one to use with the conventional typewriter. Such usage requires double spacing of the text, whether wanted or not, and also considerable skill on the part of the typist to uniformly position these superior letters at exactly half-space above the type line. And even then they do not look right because the raised numerals of the variety are always the same size as the numbers or letters of the type, instead of being smaller as they should be. Other contributors to The Colonial Newsletter originated their own method of eliminating superior figures when they placed the variety numbers between parentheses located at the same line level as the type designations. This innovation was a decided improvement over that of Miller's, but the writer feels that the decimal system is in fact the simplest one to adopt, — incorporating as it does a principle widely accepted in many other applications, as for example, the Dewey system of library cataloguing.



CHANGES MADE TO MILLER'S COMBINATIONS

Additions

Deletions

-1785-

3.1-F.3

R. Picker reported this in 1961 as a new combination of known dies. (Colonial Newsletter, Vol. II, No. 1, P. 2). Three specimens located: ANS, ERB, Private collector.

3.5-L

W. H. Breen listed this in 1951 as a new combination of known dies. (Manuscript Annotations to Miller, P. 10, 14, 16). Two specimens located: Private collectors.

5-F.5

F. A. Canfield and H. Ryder pointed out that obverses 5.1 and 5.2 were actually the same die, the former being only a late state of the latter, not a different die. (Additions and Corrections, P. 4). Therefore, 5-F.5 is substituted in place of the two Miller combinations, 5.1-F.5 and 5.2-F.5.

5.1-F.5
5.2-F.5

6.4-K

Canfield and Ryder "conceded" that reverses K.2 and B were actually the same die, thus verifying Miller's suggestion to that effect. (A&C, P. 4). Consequently, 3.5-K.2 is dropped because its equivalent, 3.5-B, is already listed. And Miller's 6.4-K.1 is redesignated 6.4-K because there is now only one variety of reverse K.

3.5-K.2
6.4-K.1

-1786-

2.3-T

W. Betts reported this combination in 1886 and illustrated both dies in his line engraving No. 7. (Counterfeit Half-pence Current in the American Colonies, P. 8). He stated that the coin was then in his possession, and described the obverse as "having a small head of negro type facing the right, with the legend .AUTORI.. CONNEC. The reverse shows a mere skeleton for the goddess, and bears a British Shield, but with the legend INDE: :ET —, the D being

reversed." Miller did not mention this piece, however, and it remained unclassified until 1963 when E. P. Newman suggested to the writer the designation 2.3-T. (Personal Communication, March 18, 1963). One specimen located: ANS.

2.4-U

A. D. Hoch identified this as a new combination then in the hands of a private collector. The piece remains inedited, although authenticated by W. H. Breen and E. P. Newman. The latter also suggested the designation 2.4-U because it is so similar in general appearance to 2.3-T, particularly in regard to the British Shield and the reversed D. Although these two coins differ from one another in detail, workmanship of the dies indicates, nevertheless, that both pieces were made by the same engraver. One specimen located: ERB.

4.1-C

Miller stated, "Mr. Crosby gives this combination, but no specimen of it has been located", hence he omitted it from his listing. It is uncertain who rediscovered the coin after it had dropped out of sight some time between 1875 and 1920. In any event, W. H. Breen listed the combination in 1951 and made rubbings of its reverse. (MAM, P. 16). The writer reported in 1961 Breen's brief numismatic description of this new reverse C because at that time the coin itself could not be located. (CNL, Vol. II, No. 2, P. 1). Since then, the coin has been examined and weighed at 151.6 grains. Photographs were taken but they may not be reproduced. One specimen located: Private collector.

4.2-G

W. H. Breen reported in 1952 that this was one of the 105 Connecticuts included in an alleged hoard of Early American coppers reputed to have been discovered in 1950 near Stepney Depot, Fairfield County, Conn. (Numismatist, Vol. 65, No. 1, P. 20; Numismatic Digest, Vol. 1, No. 1, P. 7).

The present location of this apparently unique combination, unknown to Miller, has not yet been determined. We hope the piece is not a badly worn one with an indistinct date, because in that case it may be resting in some collection, misattributed as 7-D of 1785. As stated earlier on P.20, obverse 4.2 of 1786 is the very same die as obverse 7 of 1785.

- 4.2-S This is a new, inedited combination with a reverse also new to Miller which had been originally discovered for the first time in combination with obverse 5.14. See 5.14-S mentioned below. Two specimens located: ERB, Private collector. _____
- 5.2-L Canfield and Ryder declared that obverses 5.12 and 5.2 were actually the same die, so the combination 5.12-L is redesignated 5.2-L. (A&C, P. 4). 5.12-L
- 5.9-L An Eastern collector who desires anonymity discovered this new, inedited combination some years ago. One specimen located: Private collector. _____
- 5.13-I Canfield and Ryder reported this as a new combination with a heretofore unknown obverse which they described. (A&C, P. 4). One specimen located: ANS. _____
- 5.14-S Canfield and Ryder reported this as a new combination of two new dies both of which they described. (A&C, P. 4, 5). W. H. Breen wrote later that two additional specimens had been found at Stepney Depot, and he illustrated one of them. (Survey of American Coin Hoards, P. 21). Eight specimens located, which may or may not include the said Stepney Depot pieces: ANS-2, ERB, Private collectors-5. _____
- _____ Obverse 8 and its combination with 0.1 are dropped in spite of the fact H. C. Miller regarded the same as being true varieties. He said, "This curious piece 8-0.1

is not an overstrike." We agree that the piece is indeed not an overstrike; instead, it is without doubt a double-strike of the combination 5.4-C.1. The obverse alone is pictured in Miller as well as in the sale catalogue of his personal collection. In fact this die has since become regarded as a type Connecticut by virtue of the fact it has been repeatedly illustrated in the various issues of Whitman's Guidebook of United States Coins, until its deletion from the 1964 edition. The reverse, however, has not been thus illustrated, so the striking of this side has never been available for study. The coin itself dropped out of sight after it was sold at auction, May 29, 1920. Therefore until it reappears, we are removing it from the approved check list, thereby concurring with W. H. Breen who stated in 1958, "This conclusion is subject to revision when the Miller coin becomes available." (Blundered Dies of Colonial and U. S. Coins in Empire Topics, No. 2., P. 17, Item 52).

-1787-

1.2-mm

R. A. Vlack reported in 1961 this new combination of obverse 1.2 with a heretofore unknown reverse he designated mm. (CNL, Vol. II, No. 2, P. 4). Since then, another specimen has been found which is very much better preserved than the discovery piece illustrated by Vlack. It discloses that the reverse legend is without punctuation save for an extremely large pellet crowded in between ET and LIB. Two specimens located: ERB-2.

8-a.1

The writer identified and reported in 1963 this new combination which had been erroneously described two years earlier as having a BB reverse. (CNL, Vol. 5, No. 2, P. 12; Numismatic Journal, No. 2, P. 20). One specimen located: ERB.

See page 51 of
CNL Vol.5 No.4
June, 1964 for
explanation of
deletions.
(Seq. page 110)

H. C. Miller said that this combination was known only from a single specimen, the unique reverse of which had apparently been recut from die p. Inasmuch as his particular coin cannot be presently located and none other has come to light in the 44 years intervening, we have concluded to drop from our revised check list this reverse u and its combination with obverse 16.5, on the basis that the Miller coin was probably a misattribution of the already listed 16.5-p. This decision was first promulgated by W. H. Breen in 1951. (MAM, P. 50).

16.5-u

~~16.5-NN.2~~

The writer suggested in 1962, with the concurrence of other interested parties, that obverses 16.6 and 16.5 are identical to one another. ~~Therefore, we dropped Miller's 16.6-NN.2 from the revised check list, and redesignated it 16.5-NN.2.~~

~~16.6-NN.2~~

32.4-F

W. H. Breen listed this in 1951 as a combination new to Hall and Miller. He also stated that the obverse was "probably" the same die as 55; that is, 55-F appeared to be a duplicated designation for 32.4-F. (MAM, P. 24, 61, 62). So in the absence of information to the contrary, we dropped the former and added the latter to our revised check list. Although Miller was right when he said both types 55 and 32 were identical as to legend, he was wrong in saying the former had a mailed bust while the latter had a draped bust. C. F. Luther was first to point out that 55 had in fact a draped bust. (Num., Vol. 41, P. 138). In other words, what Miller called 55 is actually 32.4 of 1787 or 16.4 of 1788. Five specimens of 32.4-F located: ANS, ERB-2, Private collector-2.

55.F

32.4-Z.20

W. H. Breen listed this in 1951 as a new combination. (MAM, P. 24, 45, 61). Two specimens located: ANS, Private collector.

32.9-X.7

Canfield and Ryder reported this as a new combination, and described both dies which

were likewise unlisted in Miller. (A&C, P. 5, 6). One specimen located: ANS.

33.7-Z.9

W. H. Breen listed this in 1951 as a new combination which was at that time in his personal collection. (MAM, P. 26, 43, 61). The present whereabouts of this discovery specimen is, however, unknown.

33.14-Z.2

R. A. Vlack discovered this new, inedited combination in 1962. One specimen located: ERB.

33.19-Z.4

J. M. Richardson stated in 1946 that he owned this new combination; however, his coin cannot be presently located, nor have any other specimens turned up in the various collections inventoried. (Numismatic Review, Vol. III, No. 1, P. 9, Plate 1, Fig. 1).

33.21-k.4

J. M. Richardson reported in 1946 that he owned this new combination. (NR, Vol. III, No. 1, P. 9, Plate 1, Fig. 2 obv., Fig. 3 rev.). One specimen located: ANS.

33.21-EE

This new combination was misattributed when originally discovered, in the same fashion as was the 8-a.1 mentioned above. C. F. Luther first identified it in 1928 as being a reverse EE combined with what he called an "obverse 33, resembling Var. 20, ORI widely spaced." He then proceeded to call the obverse, 33.46, which was the next open number following Miller's last variety of type 33. (Num., Vol. 41, P. 138) It is therefore evident that he missed the identity of Miller's 33.21 with his obverse which he admitted resembled 33.20. Note that the die he called 33.46 bears no resemblance, of course, to the obverse of 33.46-Z.21 mentioned below. J. M. Richardson subsequently acquired much if not all of the Luther collection, and in 1946 wrote that he had attributed a 33.21-EE, giving further details about the rare obverse die 33.21 which had previously been known to H. C. Miller from only two specimens of 33.21-Z.13. (NR,

- Vol. III, No. 1, P. 9, Plate I, Fig. 3 obv., Fig. 2 rev.). One specimen located, the discovery piece: Private collector.
- 33.29-Z.25 C. H. Hawley in 1961 reported this new combination, together with a description and illustration of the new reverse die he had discovered, the same being unknown to Miller. (CNL, Vol. II, No. 3, P. 15). Two specimens located: CHH, Private collector.
- 33.35-Z.1 T. V. Buttrey recorded in 1962 this new combination and illustrated both sides of the discovery piece. (CNL, Vol. III, No. 1, P. 4). One specimen located: Yale.
- 33.37-Z.11 Canfield and Ryder reported this as a new combination of known dies. (A&C, P. 5). Two specimens located: ANS, Private collector.
- 33.39-Z.13 N. Bryant first noticed this combination, according to a statement made by J. M. Richardson when he, Richardson, first published it in 1946. At that time each of these collectors owned a specimen, but the whereabouts of the Richardson piece is presently unknown. (NR, Vol. III, No. 1, P. 9, Plate I, Fig. 4). One specimen located, the discovery piece: NB.
- 33.46-Z.21 The writer reported in 1962 this new combination of a Miller reverse with a hitherto unknown obverse. He illustrated both dies and described the new obverse. (CNL, Vol. II, No. 3, P. 15; Vol. III, No. 1, P. 2). Two specimens located: ANS, WPK.
- 37.15-h.3 Canfield and Ryder reported this as a new combination of two dies unknown to Miller, both of which they described. (A&C, P. 5, 6). One specimen located: ANS.
- 43.2-X.4 Canfield and Ryder reported this new combination, including a new obverse unknown to Miller. After the discovery of the new die which they called 43.2, it became necessary to redesignate the old 43 as 43.1.
- 43.1-Y
- 43-Y

So combination 43-Y was accordingly dropped and replaced by 43.1-Y in the approved check list. (A&C, P. 6). Ten specimens of 43.2-X.4 located: ANS, Yale, ERB-3, Private collectors-5.

56-XX

C. F. Luther discovered this new combination of two new dies, and he published a brief description of the piece in 1928. Regarding its classification, he said only that the obverse follows 36, and the reverse resembles 1, facts that are superficially correct; but he made no further attempt to give numismatic identity to the coin. (Num., Vol. 41, P. 138). J. M. Richardson subsequently acquired the piece after Rev. Luther's death. He then published a much more accurate description of both dies, with accompanying illustrations, to point out how the respective legends differed in detail from 36 and 1. (NR, Vol. III, No. 1, P. 9, Plate I, Fig. 5). In 1952, W. H. Breen became the first person to call this new, unnamed combination, 56-XX, the designation by which it has been known in recent years. (Num., Vol. 52, P. 24). Two specimens located: ANS, Private collector.

-1788-

3-B.1
3-B.2

The New Netherlands Coin Company pointed out in 1958 that obverses 3.1 and 3.2 were identical, the latter being a later state of the former rather than a separate die as per the classification of Miller. (Auction Catalogue No. 51, Lot 109, 110). Therefore, 3.1-B.1 and 3.2-B.2 are dropped from the approved check list and redesignated 3-B.1 and 3-B.2, respectively.

3.1-B.1
3.2-B.2

4.1-B.2

Canfield and Ryder first reported this new combination of known dies. (A&C, P. 7). One specimen located: ANS.

7-F.2
12.1-F.1

Canfield and Ryder determined that the reverse F combined with 7 was actually a

7-F
12.1-F

different die from the reverse F combined with 12.1. So they renamed the latter F.1, and they called the former F.2, giving it a description distinguishing it from that of Miller's reverse. It then became necessary, of course, to redesignate combination 7-F as 7-F.2 and 12.1-F as 12.1-F.1. (A&C, P. 7). It should be noted that obverse 7 of 1788 is the very same die as obverse 11.1 of 1787. One specimen located: ANS.

14.1-S

T. V. Buttrey reported in 1962 this new combination having a reverse unknown to Miller, and he illustrated both sides of the discovery piece. (CNL, Vol. III, No. 1, P. 4). One specimen located: Yale.

16.4-A.2

T. V. Buttrey reported in 1962 this new combination of known dies, and he illustrated both sides of the discovery piece. (CNL, Vol. III, No. 1, P. 4). One specimen located: Yale.

16.7-P

A study of the five worn specimens of Miller's 15.3-P indicates that he incorrectly classified the obverse die. Mr. Miller knew of only one specimen, the one in the Canfield Collection, and he stated that it was in poor condition. Hence it was easy for him to miss the diagnostic punctuation mark in the obverse legend. It appears to the writer that there is an indistinct period following AUCTORI which consequently classifies the die as a variety of type 16, rather than type 15. Therefore, the nomenclature of this obverse, Miller 15.3, which incidently is the same as 32.5 of the 1787 series, was changed to 16.7, and combination 15.3-P was redesignated 16.7-P. Both W. H. Breen and R. Picker are in agreement with this reclassification, and have so stated their views in print. (Emp. Top., Vol. II, P. 17, Item 36; CNL, Vol. II, No. 1, P. 2). Five specimens located: ANS, ERB, Private collector-2, Private collector.

15.3-P

100-I
101-D

These are two new-to-Miller combinations of the well known reverses I and D which are paired, curiously enough, with British type, halfpence obverses having the typical devices of mailed, laureated busts facing right encircled by a legend reading GEORGIVS. III. REX. In 1961, the writer suggested that these combinations be identified as 100-I and 101-D. (CNL, Vol. II, No. 2, P. 2.) It was, however, the great S. S. Crosby himself who first recognized these important pieces as liasons to the Vermont coinage and the series of Machin Mills halfpence. See the interlock charts at the end of this article for further details. Although Mr. Crosby in 1875 did not give to these pieces any specific numismatic designation for future reference, he did differentiate between the two obverses by saying succinctly they could be told apart because the device of one, our 101, is the smaller of the two, and its legend lacks the first period. (Early Coins of America, P. 192). W. Betts mentioned these two combinations at greater length in 1886. Concerning what we call obverse 100, he said simply that it had "the round head peculiar to the Vermont series." And he continued with this observation about the die we designated 101: "It is plain, also that the GEORGIVS III. REX. die (No. 5) was beginning to give way when used with the Connecticut reverse of 1788 (No. 21), the face of the die having become concave, showing that it had then been much used." (Ctf. Halfpence, P. 6, 17). H. C. Miller himself, and even Messrs. Canfield and Ryder who corrected The State Coinage of Connecticut shortly after it came off the press, all failed completely to mention these two important pieces bearing Connecticut reverses. Why they were so completely ignored is a mystery to the writer because they are, in his opinion, as much a part and parcel of the Connecticut series as are two similar mules a part of the Vermont series; viz: Ryder 13 with its

BRITANNIA reverse and Ryder 31 with its GEORGIUS obverse. The last named is, of course, exactly the same coin as 100-I, and should be classified mutually with the coinage of both states inasmuch as it has a reverse mated with dies reading Authority of Connecticut as well as Authority of Vermont. Combination 101-D on the other hand is lesser known, and has apparently been illustrated only once in numismatic literature: i.e., on the plate of unattributed coins accompanying C. H. Hawley's article Auctori Connec and the Fugios which appeared in the 1959 publication of the Hartford Numismatic Society. It is to be hoped that the writer's suggestion regarding the above nomenclature will be accepted by all parties interested in this subject, because confusion has resulted in the past due to lack of proper die identification. In 1942, H. H. Kurth read a paper before the ANA convention in which he pointed out that the GEORGIUS obverse muled with Miller D, our 101-D, just had to be included in the Connecticut series, because after all, didn't its reverse shield bear the triple grape vine of the State arms of Connecticut? (Num., Vol. 55, P. 102, 514).



RECAPITULATION OF THE 28 NET ADDITIONS TO MILLER'S COMBINATIONS

+ 4	Total for the year 1785	- 4
+ 9	Total for the year 1786	- 2
+20	Total for the year 1787	- 4
<u>+10</u>	Total for the year 1788	<u>- 5</u>
+43	Total for the Series	-15



The second oldest numismatic illustration of Connecticut coppers appeared in the year following Hickcox' great pioneer work mentioned on P.16 of this article. In 1859, Lewis N. Rosenthal of Philadelphia, Pa., lithographed a remarkable series of colored plates which accompanied the first of what subsequently turned out to be three editions of The American Numismatic Manual, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. For an account of this artist and the obsolete art of chromolithography reference should be made to N. B. Wainwright's Philadelphia in the Romantic Age of Lithography. The author of this Manual was Montroville Wilson Dickeson, who was born in 1813 and died in 1882. Depicted upon Plate X of his quarto volume was a collection of Early American coins, among which were eleven illustrations of Connecticut dies, none of which has either numismatic or artistic merit. They are, however, reproduced above so that the reader may see for himself how the graphic arts have developed in the last century, insofar as coin illustrations are concerned. Attribution of these pieces is probably as follows:

Fig. 4: 6.3-G.1 of 1785.
 Fig. 5: 6.1-M of 1787.
 Fig. 6: 2.1-A of 1786.
 Fig. 7: 6.2-M of 1787.

Fig. 8: Obv. 15 of 1787.
 Fig. 9: Unattributed.
 Fig. 10: Obv. 2 of 1788.

REVISED
TABLE OF TYPES

1785

Type/With Reverse

- 1 - E.
- 2 - A.
- 3 - A, B, F, L.
- 4 - A, C, D, F.
- 5 - F.
- 6 - (A, F, G,
I, K, M.
- 7 - D.
- 8 - D.

1786

- 1 - A.
- 2 - A, D, T, U.
- 3 - D.
- 4 - C, G, R, S.
(B, F, G, H,
- 5 - (I, L, M,
N, O, P,
Q, R, S.
- 6 - K.
- 7 - K.

1787

- 1 - (A, C, L,
mm, VV, WW.
- 2 - B.
- 3 - G.
- 4 - L.
- 5 - P.
- 6 - M.
- 7 - I.
- 8 - N, O, a.

- 9 - D, E, R.
- 10 - E.
- 11 - E, K.
- 12 - Q.
- 13 - D.
- 14 - H.
- 15 - F, R, S.
- 16 - (l, m, n,
p, NN.
- 17 - g.
- 18 - g.
- 19 - g.
- 20 - a.
- 21 - DD.
- 22 - g.
- 24 - g, FF.
- 25 - b, m.
- 26 - a, kk, AA.
- 27 - a.
- 28 - m, n, o.
- 29 - (a, n, o,
p, N.
- 30 - X, hh.
- 31 - r, gg.
- 32 - F, X, Z, aa.
(T, W, Z, k,
l, q, r, s,
- 33 - (ff, gg, hh,
EE, II, KK,
SS.
- 34 - k, ff.
- 36 - k, l, ff.
(B, e, h, i,
- 37 - (k, cc, ff,
HH, LL, RR,
TT.
- 38 - L, GG.
- 39 - h, ee, ff.

- 40 - N, kk.
- 41 - ii.
- 42 - o, kk.
- 43 - X, Y.
- 44 - W, Z.
- 45 - CC.
- 46 - BB.
- 47 - a.
- 48 - g.
- 49 - Z.
- 50 - F.
- 52 - G.
- 53 - FF.
- 56 - XX.

1788

- 1 - I.
- 2 - D.
- 3 - B.
- 4 - B, K, R.
- 5 - B.
- 6 - H.
- 7 - E, F, K.
- 8 - K.
- 9 - E.
- 10 - C.
- 11 - G.
- 12 - C, E, F.
- 13 - A.
- 14 - A, L, S.
- 15 - L, P.
- 16 - (A, D, H, L,
N, O, P.
- 17 - O, Q.
- 100 - I.
- 101 - D.

REVISED
TABLE OF TYPES

1785
Type/With Obverse
A - 2, 3, 4, 6.
B - 3.
C - 4.
D - 4, 7, 8.
E - 1.
F - 3, 4, 5, 6.
G - 6.
I - 6.
K - 6.
L - 3.
M - 6.

1786
A - 1, 2.
B - 5.
C - 4.
D - 2, 3.
F - 5.
G - 4, 5.
H - 5.
I - 5.
K - 6, 7.
L - 5.
M - 5.
N - 5.
O - 5.
P - 5.
Q - 5.
R - 4, 5.
S - 4, 5.
T - 2.
U - 2.

1787
A - 1.
B - 2, 37.
C - 1.

D - 9, 13.
E - 9, 10, 11.
F - 15, 32, 50.
G - 3, 52.
H - 14.
I - 7.
K - 11.
L - 1, 4.
M - 6.
N - 8, 29, 40.
O - 8.
P - 5.
Q - 12.
R - 9, 15.
S - 15.
T - 33.
W - 33, 44.
X - 30, 32, 43.
Y - 43.
Z - 32, 33, 44, 49.
a - (8, 20, 26, 27, 29, 47).
b - 25.
e - 37.
g - (17, 18, 19, 22, 24, 48).
h - 37, 39.
i - 37.
k - 33, 34, 36, 37.
l - 16, 33, 36, 38.
m - 16, 25, 28.
n - 16, 28, 29.
o - 28, 29, 42.
p - 16, 29.
q - 33.
r - 31, 33.
s - 33.
aa - 32.
cc - 37.
ee - 39.
ff - (33, 34, 36, 37, 39).
gg - 31, 33.

hh - 30, 33.
ii - 41.
kk - 26, 40, 42.
mm - 1.
AA - 26.
BB - 46.
CC - 45.
DD - 21.
EE - 33.
FF - 24, 53.
GG - 38.
HH - 37.
II - 33.
KK - 33.
LL - 37.
NN - 16.
RR - 37.
SS - 33.
TT - 37.
VV - 1.
WW - 1.
XX - 56.

1788
A - 13, 14, 16.
B - 3, 4, 5.
C - 10, 12.
D - 2, 16, 101.
E - 7, 9, 12.
F - 7, 12.
G - 11.
H - 6, 16.
I - 1, 100.
K - 4, 7, 8.
L - 14, 15, 16.
N - 16.
O - 16, 17.
P - 15, 16.
Q - 17.
R - 4.
S - 14.

REVISED
CHECK LIST OF VARIETIES AND COMBINATIONS
arranged
Numerically by Obverse
and
Alphabetically by Reverse

1785		1786	
1-E	A.1-2	1-A	A-1
2-A.1	A.1-6.1	2.1-A	A-2.1
2-A.4	A.2-4.3	2.1-D.3	B.1-5.9
3.1-A.3	A.3-3.1	2.2-D.2	B.2-5.3
3.1-F.3	A.4-2	2.3-T	C-4.1
3.1-L	B-3.5	2.4-U	D.1-3
3.2-L	C-4.4	3-D.1	D.2-2.2
3.3-F.3	D-4.3	3-D.4	D.3-2.1
3.4-F.1	D-4.4	4.1-C	D.4-3
3.4-F.2	D-7	4.1-G	F-5.8
3.5-B	D-8	4.2-G	G-4.1
3.5-L	E-1	4.2-R	G-4.2
4.1-F.4	F.1-3.4	4.2-S	G-5.3
4.2-F.4	F.1-6.2	5.1-H.1	G-5.4
4.3-A.2	F.2-3.4	5.2-H.1	H.1-5.1
4.3-D	F.3-3.1	5.2-I	H.1-5.2
4.4-C	F.3-3.3	5.2-L	H.1-5.7
4.4-D	F.4-4.1	5.2-0.2	H.2-5.8
5-F.5	F.4-4.2	5.3-B.2	I-5.2
6.1-A.1	F.5-5	5.3-G	I-5.13
6.2-F.1	F.5-6.4	5.3-N	K-6
6.3-G.1	G.1-6.3	5.4-G	K-7
6.3-G.2	G.2-6.3	5.4-N	L-5.2
6.4-F.5	I-6.4	5.4-0.1	L-5.9
6.4-I	K-6.4	5.5-M	L-5.10
6.4-K	L-3.1	5.6-M	M-5.5
6.5-M	L-3.2	5.7-H.1	M-5.6
7-D	L-3.5	5.7-0.2	N-5.3
8-D	M-6.5	5.8-F	N-5.4
		5.8-H.2	0.1-5.4
		5.8-0.2	

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5.9-B.1	0.2-5.2
5.9-L	0.2-5.7
5.9-Q	0.2-5.8
5.10-L	P-5.10
5.10-P	Q-5.9
5.11-R	R-4.2
5.13-I	R-5.11
5.14-S	S-4.2
6-K	S-5.14
7-K	T-2.3
	U-2.4

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1.1-A	A-1.1
1.1-VV	B-2
1.2-C	B-37.6
1.2-mm	C-1.2
1.3-L	D-9
1.4-WW	D-13
2-B	E-9
3-G	E-10
4-L	E-11.1
5-P	F-15
6.1-M	F-32.4
6.2-M	F-50
7-I	G-3
8-N	G-52
8-0	H-14
8-a.1	I-7
9-D	K-11.2
9-E	K-11.3
9-R	L-1.3
10-E	L-4
11.1-E	M-6.1
	M-6.2

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11.2-K	N-8
11.3-K	N-29.2
12-Q	N-40
13-D	O-8
14-H	P-5
15-F	Q-12
15-R	R-9
15-S	R-15
16.1-m	S-15
16.2-NN.1	T.1-33.36
16.3-1.2	T.2-33.5
16.4-n	T.2-33.16
16.5-n	T.2-33.36
16.5-p	W.1-33.3
16.6-NN.2	W.2-33.34
17-g.3	W.2-33.45
18-g.1	W.3-33.12
19-g.4	W.3-33.25
20-a.2	W.3-33.26
21-DD	W.3-33.44
22-g.2	W.4-44
24-g.3	W.5-33.26
24-g.5	W.5-44
24-FF	W.6-33.10
25-b	X.1-30
25-m	X.1-32.2
26-a.1	X.1-32.7
26-kk.1	X.2-32.2
26-AA	X.3-32.1
27-a.1	X.4-32.2
28-m	X.4-32.3
28-n	X.4-43.2
28-o	X.5-32.4
29.1-a.2	X.6-32.6
29.1-n	X.7-32.9
29.1-p	Y-43.1

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29.2-N	Z.1-33.13
29.2-o	Z.1-33.19
30-X.1	Z.1-33.35
30-hh.1	Z.1-33.38
	Z.1-33.40
31.1-r.4	Z.1-49
31.1-gg.1	Z.2-33.4
31.2-r.3	Z.2-33.14
32.1-X.3	Z.2-33.19
	Z.2-33.40
32.2-X.1	Z.2-33.42
32.2-X.2	Z.3-32.4
32.2-X.4	Z.3-33.33
32.3-X.4	Z.3-33.34
32.4-F	Z.4-33.19
32.4-X.5	Z.4-33.23
32.4-Z.3	Z.5-33.2
32.4-Z.20	Z.6-33.13
32.5-aa	Z.6-33.38
32.6-X.6	Z.7-33.10
32.7-X.1	Z.7-33.13
32.8-aa	Z.7-33.29
32.9-X.7	Z.8-33.10
33.1-Z.13	Z.9-33.7
33.1-Z.19	Z.9-33.20
	Z.9-33.35
33.2-Z.5	Z.9-33.37
33.2-Z.12	Z.10-33.7
33.2-Z.17	Z.10-33.24
33.2-Z.21	Z.10-33.25
33.2-Z.22	Z.10-44
33.3-W.1	Z.11-33.20
33.4-Z.2	Z.11-33.28
33.4-q	Z.11-33.33
33.5-T.2	Z.11-33.34
	Z.11-33.37
33.6-KK	Z.11-33.41
33.7-Z.9	Z.12-33.2
33.7-Z.10	
33.7-r.2	
33.7-r.4	

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33.8-Z.13	Z.13-33.1
33.8-Z.19	Z.13-33.8
33.9-s.2	Z.13-33.21
	Z.13-33.32
33.10-W.6	Z.13-33.39
33.10-Z.7	Z.14-33.14
33.10-Z.8	Z.15-33.16
33.11-Z.18	Z.16-33.12
33.11-gg.1	Z.16-33.27
33.12-W.3	Z.16-33.28
33.12-Z.16	Z.17-33.2
33.12-Z.21	Z.18-33.11
33.12-Z.24	Z.18-33.38
33.13-Z.1	Z.19-33.1
33.13-Z.6	Z.19-33.8
33.13-Z.7	Z.20-32.4
33.13-q	Z.20-33.28
33.13-ff.1	Z.20-33.39
33.13-hh.2	Z.21-33.2
33.14-Z.2	Z.21-33.12
33.14-Z.14	Z.21-33.46
33.15-r.1	Z.22-33.2
33.16-T.2	Z.23-33.38
33.16-Z.15	Z.24-33.12
33.16-l.2	Z.24-33.18
33.17-r.1	Z.24-33.25
33.17-r.5	Z.25-33.29
33.17-gg.2	a.1-8
33.18-Z.24	a.1-26
33.19-Z.1	a.1-27
33.19-Z.2	a.2-20
33.19-Z.4	a.2-29.1
33.19-q	a.3-47
33.20-Z.9	b-25
33.20-Z.11	e-37.5
33.21-Z.13	e-37.9
33.21-k.4	g.1-18
33.21-EE	g.2-22
33.22-II	
33.23-Z.4	
33.23-hh.2	

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33.24-Z.10	g.3-17
33.25-W.3	g.3-24
33.25-Z.10	g.4-19
33.25-Z.24	g.5-24
33.26-W.3	g.5-48
33.26-W.5	h.1-39.1
33.27-Z.16	h.2-37.7
33.27-r.4	h.3-37.15
33.28-Z.11	i.37.3
33.28-Z.16	k.1-37.4
33.28-Z.20	k.2-37.8
33.29-Z.7	k.3-34
33.29-Z.25	k.3-36
33.29-gg.1	k.4-33.21
33.30-EE	k.4-37.6
33.30-SS	k.5-37.2
33.31-gg.2	l.1-36
33.32-Z.13	l.2-16.3
33.33-Z.3	l.2-33.16
33.33-Z.11	l.2-38
33.34-W.2	m-16.1
33.34-Z.3	m-25
33.34-Z.11	m-28
33.35-Z.1	n-16.4
33.35-Z.9	n-16.5
33.36-T.1	n-28
33.36-T.2	n-29.1
33.36-SS	o-28
33.37-Z.9	o-29.2
33.37-Z.11	o-42
33.38-Z.1	p-16.5
33.38-Z.6	p-29.1
33.38-Z.18	q-33.4
33.38-Z.23	q-33.13
33.38-gg.1	q-33.19
33.39-Z.13	q-33.43
33.39-Z.20	
33.39-s.1	

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33.40-Z.1	r.1-33.15
33.40-Z.2	r.1-33.17
33.41-Z.11	r.2-33.7
33.42-Z.2	r.3-31.2
33.43-q	r.4-31.1
33.43-hh.2	r.4-33.7
33.44-W.3	r.4-33.27
33.45-W.2	r.5-33.17
33.46-Z.21	s.1-33.39
34-k.3	s.2-33.9
34-ff.1	aa-32.5
36-k.3	aa.32.8
36-1.1	cc.1-37.1
36-ff.2	cc.2-37.14
37.1-cc.1	ee-39.2
37.2-k.5	ff.1-33.13
37.3-1	ff.1-34
37.4-k.1	ff.2-36
37.4-RR	ff.2-37.11
37.5-e	ff.2-39.1
37.6-B	gg.1-31.1
37.6-k.4	gg.1-33.11
37.7-h.2	gg.1-33.29
37.8-k.2	gg.1-33.38
37.8-HH	gg.2-33.17
37.8-LL	gg.2-33.31
37.9-e	hh.1-30
37.10-RR	hh.2-33.13
37.11-ff.2	hh.2-33.23
37.12-LL	hh.2-33.43
37.12-TT	ii-41
37.13-HH	kk.1-26
37.14-cc.2	kk.1-40
37.15-h.3	kk.2-42
	mm-1.2
	AA-26

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38-1.2	BB-46
38-GG	CC-45
39.1-h.1	DD-21
39.1-ff.2	EE-33.21
39.2-ee	EE-33.30
40-N	FF-24
40-kk.1	FF-53
41-ii	GG-38
42-o	HH-37.8
42-kk.2	HH-37.13
43.1-Y	II-33.22
43.2-X.4	KK-33.6
44-W.4	LL-37.8
44-W.5	LL-37.12
44-Z.10	NN.1-16.2
45-CC	NN.2-16.6
46-BB	RR-37.4
47-a.3	RR-37.10
48-g.5	SS-33.30
49-Z.1	SS-33.36
50-F	TT-37.12
52-G	VV-1.1
53-FF	WW-1.4
56-XX	XX-56

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1-I	A.1-13
2-D	A.2-14.2
3-B.1	A.2-16.4
3-B.2	B.1-3
	B.1-4.1

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4.1-B.1	B.2-3
4.1-B.2	B.2-4.1
4.1-K	B.2-5
4.2-R	C-10
5-B.2	C-12.2
6-H	D-2
7-E	D-16.1
7-F.2	D-101
7-K	E-7
8-K	E-9
9-E	E-12.1
	E-12.2
10-C	F.1-12.1
11-G	F.2-7
12.1-E	G-11
12.1-F.1	H-6
12-2-C	H-16.1
12.2-E	H-16.5
13-A.1	XXXXXXXXXX
14.1-L.2	I-1
14.1-S	I-100
14.2-A.2	K-4.1
15.1-L.1	K-7
15.2-P	K-8
16.1-D	L.1-15.1
16.1-H	L.2-14.1
16.2-0	L.2-16.4
16.3-N	N-16.3
16.4-A.2	O-16.2
16.4-L.2	O-17
16.5-H	P-15.2
XXXXXXXXXX	P-16.7
16.7-P	Q-17
17-0	R-4.2
17-Q	S-14.1
100-I	
101-D	



Miller 6.1-M of 1787

The third oldest numismatic illustration of a Connecticut copper appeared in the year following Dickeson's work mentioned on P. 37 of this article. In 1860, William Cowper Prime, (born 1825, died 1905), wrote an anonymous article, *Coin in America*, which was published in the March, 1860, issue of Harper's *New Monthly Magazine*, (Vol. XX, P. 468). The said article contained 34 well executed copper line engravings of Early American coins, one of which is the Connecticut piece reproduced above. It is a pretty fair representation of Miller's 6.1-M of 1787, very much better, in fact, than Rosenthal's lithograph of the same combination published in the preceding year.

In 1861, Mr. Prime edited a complete hand-book for sale to the expanding horde of American numismatists. He called it *Coins, Medals, and Seals, Ancient and Modern*. This volume was published by Harper & Brothers, the New York City competitors of Philadelphia's J. B. Lippincott who had just recently put in print Dickeson's *Manual*. The new hand-book included all the material from Prime's previous magazine articles, and it added his original engravings onto a series of new plates. The 6.1-M shown above as Fig. 16 on P. 472 in the magazine was duplicated as Fig. 3 on Plate 103 in the book. These engravings were about the last ones of this style used in numismatic literature, for they were replaced soon afterwards by the several photo-sensitive inventions which gave exact similitude to the original coin, such as the Heliotype Patent used by S. S. Crosby and the Woodburytype Process used by Dr. Edward Maris.

CHART SHOWING INTERLOCKING OF THE 1785 CONNECTICUT DIES

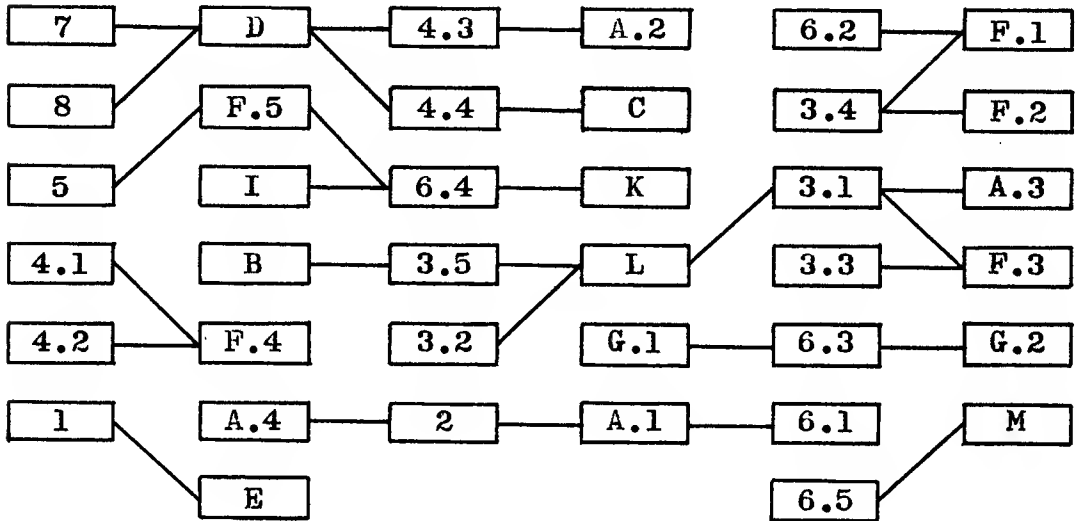


CHART SHOWING INTERLOCKING OF THE 1786 CONNECTICUT DIES

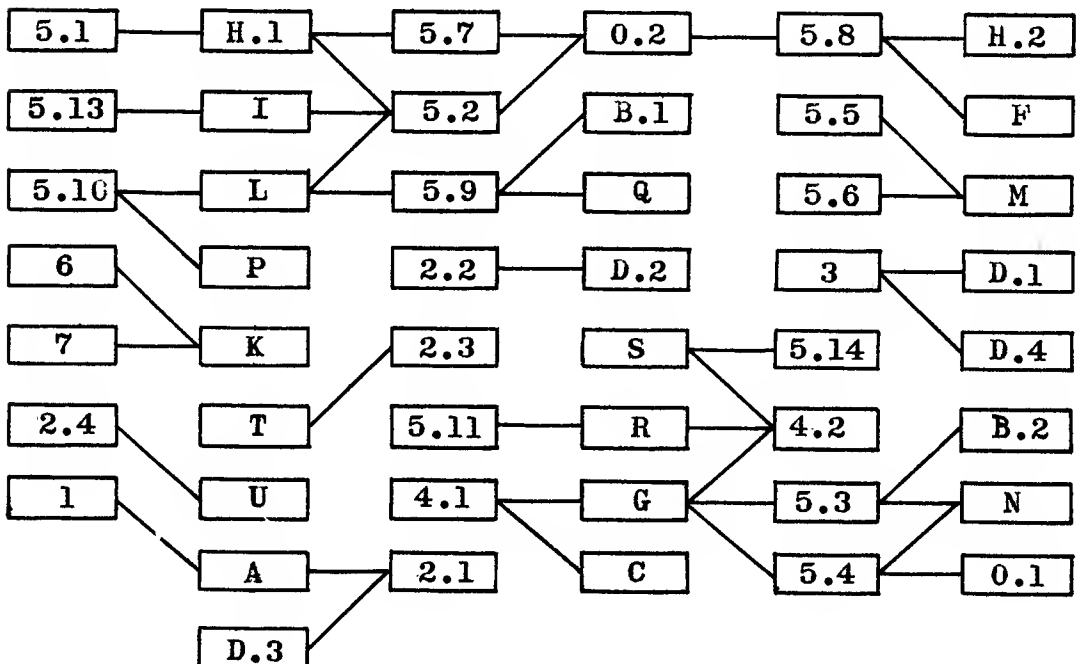
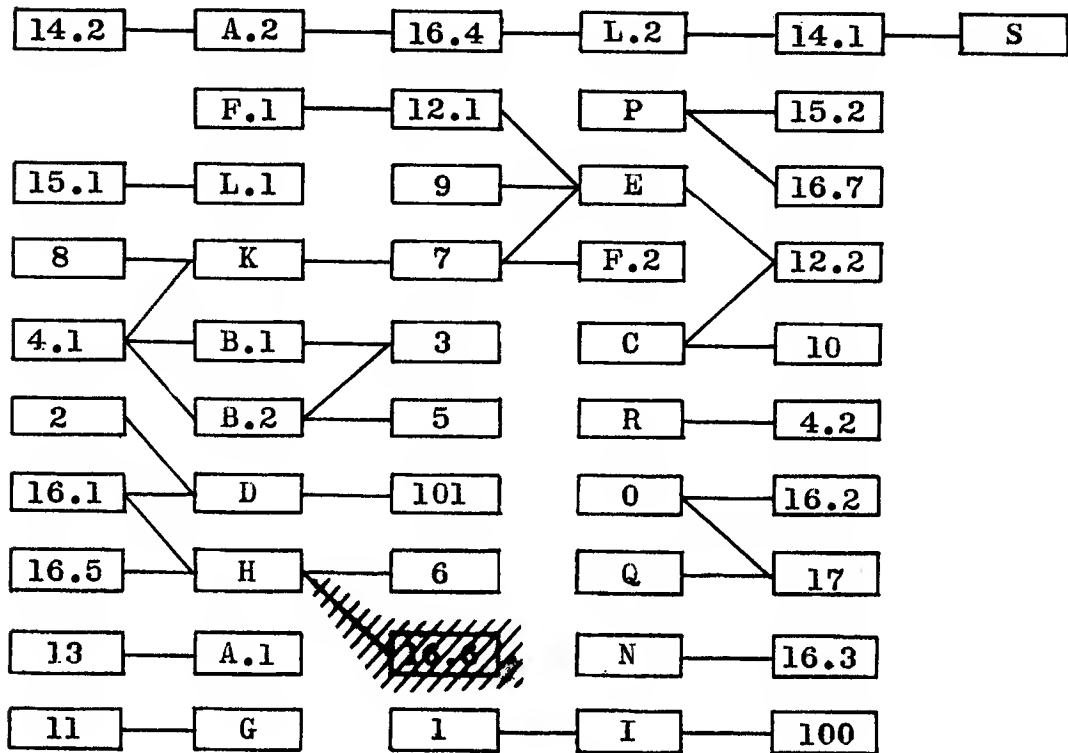


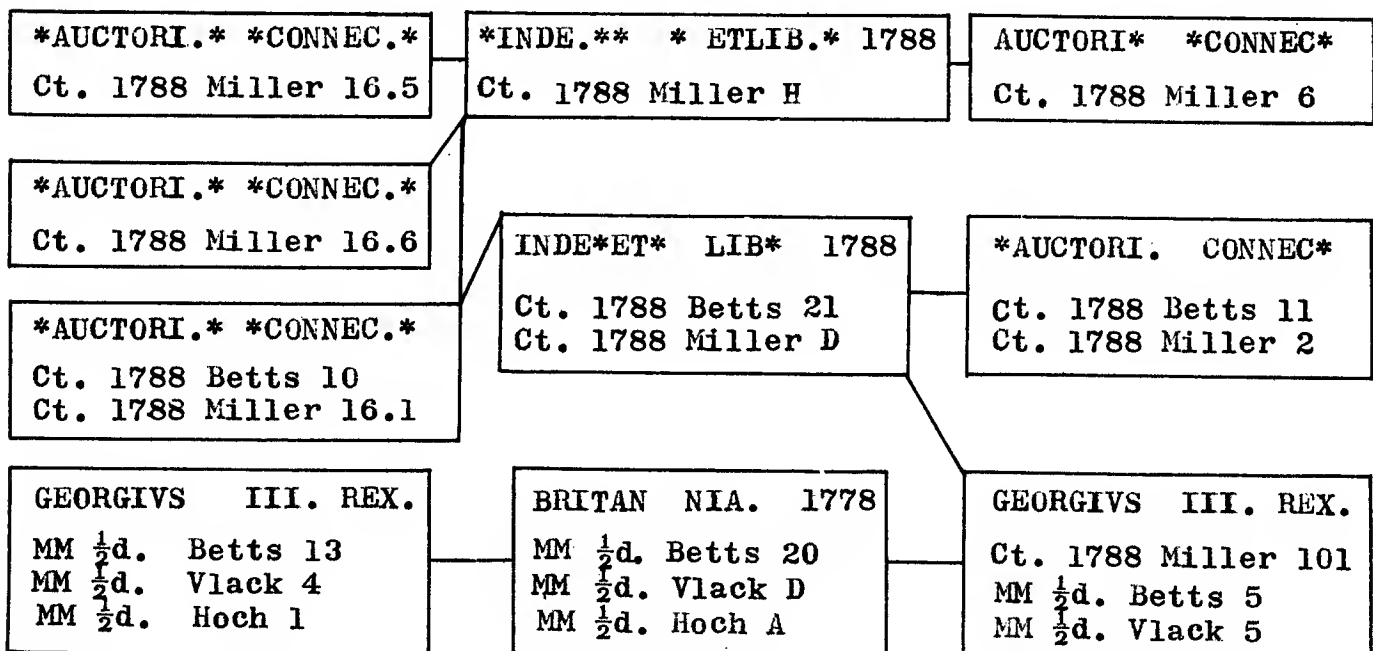
CHART SHOWING INTERLOCKING OF 1787 CONNECTICUT DIES



CHART SHOWING INTERLOCKING OF THE 1788 CONNECTICUT DIES



CONNECTICUT DIES INTERLOCKED WITH MACHIN MILLS HALFPENCE



CONNECTICUT DIES INTERLOCKED WITH THE VERMONT COINAGE

